ADEN COLONY
AND
PROTECTORATE

SECOND REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

ERRATUM

On page 11, para 22 line 2 for the word "provisions", read "previous".

SECOND REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Since the adoption by Legislative Council of the First Report of the Development Committee, Government found itself from time to time faced with major difficulties in carrying out the schemes recommended for the Colony, either because the details of the individual schemes had been revised or the cost of building and materials had proved far higher than was anticipated. The Five Year Plan for Education, prepared by the present Director of Education, necessitated a complete review of the schemes on Educational Development, recommended by the first Committee. The decision to provide ample electricity in the new Power Station resulted in the cost of that scheme rising from £100,000 as provided in the First Report; to over £400,000 which it is now estimated will be necessary for this purpose.

2. As a result of several cases of this kind the Financial Secretary made a rough survey of the Colony's financial resources and the means available for carrying out in full the programme recommended for the Colony in the First Report. From this rough survey it was apparent that the recommendations in the First Report could not be carried out and it was accordingly decided to reappoint the Development Committee to consider the line to be taken as a result of this survey. The following Committee was accordingly appointed on the 4th of August 1948:—

Chairman.

Chief Secretary.

Members.

Financial Secretary
Director of Medical Services.
Chairman, Aden Port Trust.
Director of Public Works.
Director of Education.
Director of Agriculture.
The Honourable Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Qadir Mackawee, O.B.E.
The Honourable Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
The Honourable Seiyid Abdu Ghanem.
The Honourable Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
The Honourable Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
The Honourable S. N. Day.
Sheikh Salem Basodan.
Mr. Ahronee Solomon.
Mr. C. H. Newland.

Secretary.

Mr. A. Sequeira, M.B.E.

The Honourable V. K. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., was appointed during the absence on leave of the Honourable Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.

3. A succession of Meetings were held during the following six months to review the general situation and the individual schemes of Colony Development Programme. The same need to review the position in regard to Protectorate schemes has not yet arisen. At the beginning of their deliberations the Committee were faced with the following picture of the financial position of the Colony in regard to these schemes. The estimated cost of carrying out the development programme recommended in the First Report on the basis of revising the estimates to bring them into line with present realities, amounted to £2,493,000, of which £300,000 would be recoverable from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The Colony's resources at the time were estimated to be as follows:—

	£
Ex Aden Settlement Fund ...	226,351
Reserve Account ...	750 000
Surplus Balances (estimated) ...	1,500,000
	2,476,351

In addition to the commitments to be accepted in any Development Programme the following amounts were also to be ear-marked or allocated from these surplus funds:

(a) The cost of back payments consequent upon the introduction of new salary scales (£159,000).

(b) Grants and Loans for Jewish rehabilitation consequent upon the disturbances of December 1947 (upto £200,000).

(c) A Reserve Account of approximately £750,000 which the Secretary of State subsequently agreed was a suitable reserve figure.

(d) A working balance to secure that future schemes, particularly of an economic nature, which it might later prove desirable to undertake should not necessarily have to be excluded from the Development Programme because of lack of funds. (A sum

of £300,000 approximately was later agreed as a suitable reserve for this purpose).

4. It was obvious from this survey that the Colony Development Programme on this revised costs basis would require material alteration if it was to be fitted into the Colony's financial resources. It was agreed that other means of financing schemes might be considered and that those schemes of an economic nature viz. the Electricity, Water Development and the Telephone Development Schemes should be financed by loans if such loans could be raised in the London Market. Subsequently this question was referred to the Secretary of State who indicated that there was no objection in principle to the floating of loans for these three schemes, subject to the submission of particular applications as occasion arose to the Capital Issues Committee in London. The estimated cost of these three loan schemes amounted to £660,000. The Committee also considered that it was essential to retain an adequate balance in surplus funds to meet further development expenditure of an economic nature which was as yet unforeseen and after considerable discussion it was agreed that this balance should be maintained in the region of £300,000, although certain members considered that a larger sum should be kept as reserve.

5. As a result of these preliminary investigations into the financial resources available the Committee recommended that the Colony's Development Programme should be revised so as not to exceed an expenditure of £2,000,000 approximately. This sum was arrived at in the following way:—

Total Financial Resources.

	£
Total reserve funds ...	2,476,351
Colonial Development and Welfare Act Allocation ...	300,000
Loans ...	660,000
Total	3,436,351

from which amount it was necessary to provide for:—

Total approved commitments.

		£	
(a)	Salaries Revision	150,000	
(b)	Jewish Rehabilitation	200,000	(part recoverable)
(c)	Reserve Account	750,000	
(d)	Working Balance	300,000	
	Total...	£1,400,000	

This leaves an amount of £2,036,351, or just over £2,000,000 in all, for the present Development Programme. The Committee, having decided on this method of procedure, reviewed the schemes first of all on a general basis and then individually. The revised programme recommended by the Committee totalling £2,023,000 in all is given in Appendix I.

6. The programme has been divided into the three following categories :—

A. UNASSISTED SCHEMES, i.e. schemes to be met entirely from the Colony's surplus balances.

B. ASSISTED SCHEMES, i.e. schemes to be met wholly or partly from monies made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

C. LOAN SCHEMES, i.e. schemes to be met from loans to be raised in the United Kingdom.

7. The estimated net additional recurrent cost of the proposed programme is shown in Appendix II.

Detailed Review of Development Programme and Recommendations.

8. The following paragraphs explain the various items. References in brackets are to paragraphs of the First Report.

9. *Education.* (Paragraphs 8-18) Items 1-6 of Appendix I Total Allocation £342,000 (Previous allocation £144,500). The basis of the Committee's recommendations is the Government's Five Year Plan which allows by the fifth year for : —

(a) an increase in the number of places in Boys' Primary Schools from 1070 to 1920;

(b) an increase in the number of places for girls from 300 to 870;

(c) the provision of pre-primary education for girls;

(d) the extension of the period of post-primary education from 7 to 8 years;

(e) an extension of Lower Secondary (Intermediate) education for boys from 230 places to 450;

(f) the creation of a post-primary technical School for boys with 200 places;

(g) an extension of Upper Secondary education for boys from 130 places to 200;

(h) the provision of post-secondary education for boys;

(i) the provision of a two-year teacher-training course for both men and women teachers;

(j) the provision of additional scholarships for further study in England of present teachers.

This programme involves a considerable amount of building. The additional buildings required are:—

(a) A Boys' Primary School in Crater;

(b) Two Girls' Primary Schools and one Intermediate and teacher training school with facilities for boarders;

(c) a Technical School for Boys, probably at Maalla;

(d) A Secondary and post-Secondary School at Sheikh Othman.

10. *Primary Education.* Item 1 of Appendix I. The Committee endorsed Government's proposals many of which formed part of the First Development Programme. The Boys' School, Tawahi, and the Girls' School, Tawahi, have already been completed. One Girls' School in Crater has also been designed and is being built. The Boys' School, Crater, will be built during 1949-50 on a site to be decided in consultation with Unofficial Members of Legislative Council. These projects have been approved by the Secretary of State and Legislative Council.

11. *Aden College.* (Paragraph 11) Item 2 of Appendix I. Allocation £140,000 (Allocation previously nil). The Committee agrees fully with the proposals made in the Five Year Plan in regard to the expansion of Secondary Education and the laying of foundations for post-Secondary Education so that the needs of commerce, industry and Government for highly qualified staff can be provided by the people of Aden itself. The Committee, therefore, endorses the proposals to transfer the present Boys' Secondary School to Sheikh Othman where it can provide for a larger number of boys under most suitable conditions, and to provide a building suitable for the addition at a later stage of facilities for post-Secondary Education. The Committee also endorses the principle that Protectorate boys

should be able to make use of the Colony's educational establishments and agrees that provision should be made in Aden College for their accommodation which, however, would be provided on a strictly economic basis.

The Committee also agreed that if possible the School should be opened in January 1951.

It is hoped that when post-Secondary Education is provided the College may become a centre of culture for near-by countries.

12. *Girls' School, Crater.* (Paragraph 12). Item 3 of Appendix I. Allocation £75,000. (Previous allocation £20,000). The proposal in the First Report of the Development Committee to erect a Girls' School at a cost of £40,000 in all had to be reconsidered as a result of the revised estimate of costs increasing to £150,000 on account of (a) site and (b) the addition of a Teacher Training and Boarding Section. The Committee regarded the scheme as ambitious and expensive and felt unable to recommend allocation of the whole of the estimated cost. A preliminary allocation of £100,000 was accordingly made for this project. In view of this reduction it was found necessary to abandon the idea of constructing the school on the expensive site above the Civil Hospital (which-while possessing many advantages - would have been very expensive to prepare) and instead to reserve the alternative Front Bay site for the purpose. A change of site was not however sufficient in itself to enable the original plan to be pursued, and it was necessary to effect further economies in the scheme. The Director of Education accordingly submitted a revised scheme, the main features of which are:—

(1) An 8-roomed school in the Maidan (Crater) to open in September 1949, and to cost approximately £12,000. It would accommodate 280 pupils. (See paragraph 10).

(2) A similar school near Tawila Gardens (Crater) to open in September 1950. (See paragraph 10).

(3) A Girls' College in Front Bay. This would accommodate the Intermediate section and the Teachers-Training section of the originally proposed school (220 pupils in all) and would contain a laboratory and domestic science section. It would also provide accommodation for the staff and for about 30 pupils,

most of whom would be attending the teacher-training course. Estimates have not been prepared, but it is considered that £75,000 will be adequate for this purpose.

The Committee recommends the adoption of this revised scheme for the expansion of girls' education through which the number of pupils to be provided for will be increased from 520 to 780 in spite of the increased recurrent cost which the Director of Education estimates at £600 per annum. In view of the demand for female education and the fact that it has been possible to reduce the original capital cost, it is considered that this expenditure is justified.

13 *Trade School.* (Paragraph 13) Item 4 of Appendix I Allocation £50,000. (Previous allocation £15,000). The Committee strongly recommends the increasing of the allocation from £15,000 under the original scheme to £50,000. The Committee placed its emphasis on the need for a Trade School. There was some difference of opinion in regard to the most suitable age limits of entry and exit e g. whether boys should (a) enter at 14 and leave at 18; (b) enter at 12 and leave at 16; or (c) enter at 14 with the option of leaving after two years or continuing for the full four year course The Committee recommends that this question should be considered separately and that a further opportunity should be given to those in disagreement with the age limits proposed by the Director of Education to state their case. It was hoped that this school could also be opened on January 1st 1951.

14 *School for the Blind.* (Paragraph 17) Item 5 of Appendix I. Allocation £5,000. (Previous allocation Nil). The Committee feels strongly that efforts should be made to educate and train the blind especially the young persons. Pending the preparation of a detailed scheme the Committee recommends a provisional allocation of £ 5,000 for the purpose.

15 *Scholarships.* (Paragraph 18) (Item 6 of Appenix I. Allocation £5000). (Previous allocation £15,000). In view of the Five Year Plan for Education, which is designed to provide education of the requisite standard for lower grade posts, the Committee considers that an allocation of £5000 should be sufficient to bridge the gap until the Aden College is established. The Committee noted that His Majesty's Govrnmeut had allocated a sum of £1,000,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for scholarships to enable scholars to obtain qualifications for the higher grades of the public service, e. g.

doctors and engineers; that any Colonial Government could apply for scholarships from this source; and that Aden Colony had been able to secure one such scholarship. The committee further recommends that scholarships to those already in Government employment should continue to be met from departmental estimates.

16. *Health Centres.* (Paragraph 21) Item 7 of Appendix I. Allocation £15,000. (Previous allocation £15,000). The Committee is advised that £15,000 is the minimum provision for a single Health Centre. The Director of Medical Services is satisfied that one good Health Centre where people can be properly examined and treated is sufficient for the present. The Committee accordingly recommends the retention of the present provision but considers that it should cover both a Health Centre and a dispensary at Little Aden, but is prepared to reconsider the matter if this allocation proves insufficient.

17. *Water Borne sewerage system and Improvement of Sewerage Outfalls.* (Paragraph 24). Item 8 of Appendix I. Allocation £10,000. (Previous allocation £100,000). In the First Report of the Development Committee it was recommended that £100,000 of the Colony surplus balances should be earmarked for a complete water borne sewerage system in Aden to link up the sectional drainage systems aleardy existing. The matter was referred by Government to Messrs. John Taylor & Sons in the United Kingdom, who have advised that the capital cost of constructing major system of this scheme would be in the region of £240,000; but this would not include engineering fees for the design of the works or supervision of construction, nor would it cover the cost of installing the system in individual houses. The Director of Public Works considers that the total capital cost to Government of the scheme would be about £275,000 These estimates exclude the cost of constructing branch sewers and connections required for the conversion of existing basket privies to the eastern type of water closet. The Committee is advised that these might easily cost a further £ 275,000. As the costs of installing water closets are beyond the capacity of the vast majority of the inhabitants to pay, this further expenditure would also fall on Government in the first instance, although it might be recovered over a period of years by a repayment scheme. The additional annual recurrent costs with the scheme in full operation are estimated at £19,250 As regards the attitude of the public towards such a scheme it has been estimated that it would cost each house Rs. 250 a year to maintain the flush system and that the occupants of about 6000 houses would not have the means to pay for this. The Committee

feels that there is no practical advantage in a main sewerage service system if the people would not take advantag of it. It is also important in the Committee's view to ensure an abundant water supply before launching a sewerage scheme and this has not yet been assured.

The Committee therefore recommends that the scheme be deferred, but that a sum of £10,000 be allocated for improving the present sewage outfalls with a view to eliminating or reducing noxious smells.

18. *Roads.* (Paragraph 27) Item 9 of Appendix I Allocation £200,000 (Previous allocation £200,000). The Committee recommends the retention of the previous allocation of £200,000 for the purpose stated in the First Report.

19. *Recreational Facilities.* (Paragraph 37). Item 10 of Appendix I. Allocation £50,000 (Previous allocation £20,000). After reviewing the recommendations in the First Report the Committee recommends the following allocations:--

Holkat Bay Development	...	32,000
Sheikh Othman Playgrounds.	...	4,000
Tawahi Bathing Place	..	14,000
	Total	50,000

The proposed development of Holkat Bay comprises the following main features:—

(i) An open air swimming pool, with dressing accommodation, pay box and deposit office.

(ii) A low bund with a parapet wall along the whole length of the Bay to prevent flooding of the cricket and football pitches at abnormally high tide.

(iii) Two small pavilions to serve the cricket and tennis players and visitors, and a large central restaurant.

(iv) One cricket pitch.

(v) One full size football pitch.

(vi) Four tennis courts with provision for additional courts if required in the future.

(vii) Ample car parking space.

(viii) Provision of two sites for cinemas, to be erected by private enterprise.

The layout plan and fuller details of the various projects have been examined by the Committee.

The estimated cost of this scheme is £40,000 as detailed below:—

(a) Swimming Pool with dressing boxes etc.	Rs.	240,000
(b) Bund along beach including shelters with seats	,,	110,000
(c) Football and cricket pitches and tennis courts	,,	15,000
(d) Pavilion and restaurant	,,	110,000
(e) Making up and widening existing road and surfacing car parks	,,	55,000
Total	Rs.	530,000

or say £40,000

The Committee considers that the pavilion and restaurant might be left to private enterprise. A children's corner is recommended at Holkat Bay.

20. *Quarters for Expatriate Staff and Quarters for Local Staff* (Paragraphs 42 and 43), Items 11 and 12. Allocations £50,000 and £80,000 respectively. (Previous allocations £50,000 and £35,000 respectively.) The Committee is advised that under the Salaries Revision Scheme the privilege of free quarters has been abolished but that it has been accepted in principle that Government should as far as possible provide accommodation on a rental basis for officers recruited overseas and for those locally recruited who have to live in barracks or near their work. The Committee favours the proposal to build quarters for as many Government employees as possible as the building of even a limited number of houses by Government would ease the general housing shortage. The Committee accordingly recommends the retention of the previous allocation of £50,000 for houses for expatriate staff and an increase in the allocation for houses for local staff from £35,000 to £80,000. In this connexion it was noted that a sum of £40,000 had been included in the Estimates for Aden College for the purpose of providing accommodation for the Staff of the College, and that the greater part of this would be for local staff. Part of these allocations have already been spent.

21. *Economic Survey.* Item 13. Allocation £10,000. The Committee recommends the appointment of an economic expert to carry out an economic and labour survey with a view to determining what revenue earning and employment giving industries might be established or developed in the Colony. Such a survey would not only provide basic information necessary for industrial development but would also assist the educational authorities to plan for the provision of requisite education for the type of individual required. If the survey showed prospects of revenue producing schemes, such schemes could be financed by loan.

22. *Architectural and Town Planning.* (Paragraph 46) No Provision. (Provisions allocation £150,000). At the time of the First Report it was thought necessary to make provision for this purpose under the Development Programme. It is now considered more appropriate to provide in the annual estimates of the Public Works Department for such expenditure as is required.

B. Assisted Schemes.

23. *New Hospital.* (Paragraph 19). Item 14. Allocation £400,000 (Previous allocation £400,000). The allocation of £400,000 recommended in the First Report was based on the preliminary estimate of what it would cost to build a hospital of about 400 beds. When this matter was being reconsidered by the Committee it was thought likely that the present cost of constructing a new hospital of the same size would be in the region of £500,000. The matter has been further considered in consultation with the Director of Medical Services and it is thought reasonable to assume that by building in two standards it would still be possible to construct a hospital of 400 beds for £400,000. By "building in two standards" is meant that the central administrative block with its medical and surgical wards for acute cases and the paying patients wards would be built in permanent materials but that other buildings such as the special and general wards would be constructed in less permanent materials. The Committee is advised that this arrangement is in accordance with modern hospital building practice, since changing medical developments may from time to time dictate different types of buildings.

Opinion is, however, divided among the members of the Committee on two questions, viz.

(1) the incidence of capital and recurrent cost, and

(2) the site.

With regard to (1) some members of the Committee felt that as more than 50 per cent of the patients came from the Protectorate and the Yemen the contribution of £200,000 from the Colonial Development allocation was inadequate and that a further contribution should be sought from His Majesty's Government towards capital expenditure. They also pointed out that in the First Report it was recommended that the construction of a larger hospital should be dependent on His Majesty's Government agreeing to bear half the recurrent cost. The Secretary of State was accordingly approached by Government in order to obtain his views as to the possibility of His Majesty's Government making a further contribution towards the capital cost and an increased contribution towards the recurrent cost. The Secretary of State has, however, definitely stated that there is no source other than the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund from which it is possible for His Majesty's Government to contribute, and that the allocation of £300,000 already made from that source to Aden Colony in respect of its Development Programme as a whole cannot be exceeded. As regards recurrent costs, the Secretary of state has stated that there is no source other than the Aden Protectorate Estimates from which it is possible for His Majesty's Government to contribute and that an increase in its present annual contribution of £1,875 could only be entertained in respect of Protectorate patients, if it could be demonstrated clearly by facts and figures that an increase was justifiable on that ground. It is clear that His Majesty's Government do not feel able to undertake any special liability in respect of the cost of accommodating and treating Yemeni patients.

As regards (2), Government had proposed that the new hospital should be built at Khormaksar. Some members viewed this move with misgiving as it was thought it would cause serious hardship to the people owing to its distance from the main residential area, viz. Crater, and urged that if the present site was considered unsuitable, an alternative site be found in Crater e.g. in Front Bay or Holkat Bay. They also felt that as His Majesty's Government could not give any additional assistance, accommodation should be limited to 300 beds to meet the needs of the Colony and Protectorate; and they suggested a three storeyed or even higher building instead of bungalow type accommodation. Such a building would require less space, and might be fitted in to Front Bay or Holkat Bay. If the hospital were removed to Khormaksar a large number of sick people would remain in their homes rather than seek admission to hospital. They further considered that the Khormaksar site was unsuitable for climatic reasons during the monsoon

The Director of Medical Services, however, advised the Committee that the present site was unsuitable for expansion and could not therefore meet the needs of the population. The requirements in space were 1 acre for 50 beds, or two acres for 50 beds when including accommodation for staff. There was a demand for good paying wards and these could not be provided on the present site. If the hospital were removed to Khormaksar medical facilities would still be available in the Crater in the shape of an out-patient department and a clearing ward where urgent cases could be treated pending removal to the hospital. The space available in Front Bay was limited and the busy surroundings were unsuitable. There was more space in Holkat Bay but it would have very little advantage from the point of view of distance. Furthermore it was earmarked as a recreational centre, for which there was no suitable alternative site. There was an ever increasing demand for hospitalisation and at present for every patient admitted two had to be refused admission. For a population of 80,000 the proper hospital accommodation should be about 700 beds. From the medical point of view anybody requiring urgent medical treatment must be admitted first irrespective of his or her origin.

Taking these various views into consideration the Committeee recommends by a majority of nine to five an allocation of £400,0 0, of which £200,000 would be sought from His Majesty's Government as part of the total approved Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of £300,000 to the Colony, for the erection of a new hospital on the Khormaksar site, it being understood that medical facilities would remain available in Crater to the extent of an out-patient department and a clearing ward.

24. *Civil Air Port.* (Paragraph 32) Item 15. Allocation £50,000. (Previous allocation £50,000). In the First Report an allocation of £50,000 was made for this scheme and His Majesty's Government had agreed to finance it entirely from United Kingdom funds as part of the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation. The estimate has since risen to £56,000. Such recurrent costs as there were would fall on the Colony budget but the airport is expected to be an economic service.

25. *Water Supplies, Deep Wells.* (Paragraph 36) Item 16. Allocation £150,000. (Previous allocation £150,000). Government is already committed to this scheme to the extent that it has been approved as a separate scheme with assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 33⅓% of the cost. The Committee recommends the retention of the allocation of £150,000.

C. Loan Schemes.

26. *Telephone Development.* (Paragraph 31) Item 17. Allocation £150,000. (Previous allocation £100,000). In the First Report it was recommended that £100,000 should be allocated for telephone development without regard to the actual requirements or costs. The present telephone exchange which has a capacity for 400 direct exchange lines (shortly to be extended by a further 100 lines) is heavily overloaded and will continue to be so even after the further 100 lines have been added. Furthermore, the Committee is advised that the equipment of the exchange is of a type which has proved to be unsuitable for Aden because it makes inadequate provision for switching the heavy load of calls originated by subscribers. These deficiencies, resulting as they do from the greatly increased demand for telephone service in recent years are restricting the free dovelopment of the telephone system and will continue to do so until the exchange is replaced by a larger one. To secure better switching arrangements, the larger exchange will have to be of a different type from the existing one.

The capacity of the underground cables and overhead wires forming the network of lines connecting subscribers' telephones to the exchange is likewise inadequate. In at least one area viz., Crater, the installation of additional telephones is out of the question until larger cables are laid.

The Comittee is also advised that the waiting list of applicants for telephones represents potential additional revenue at the rate of approximately Rs. 28,250 per annum increasing at the rate of Rs. 8,500 per annum.

The plan recommended for adoption is as follows:—

(a) The installation of a new exchange which would provide, say, 2000 direct exchange lines and would be capable of enlargement in due course. The purchase and installation of an exchange of reasonable size would obviate for several years the necessity to enlarge it, and would permit the absorption of considerable number of new applicants.

(b) The extension of the urban distribution system of cables and overhead wires according to a ten-year plan.

This scheme is estimated to cost £150,000 and is regarded as entirely satisfactory from a commercial point of view. The estimated annual revenue from 1000 telephones is £30,000 which would be adequate to defray interest, maintenance and operating charges.

27. *Electricity.* (Paragraph 33) Item 18. Allocation £400,000 (Previous allocation £100,000). In the First Report it was recommended that an extension should be made to the electricity supply to meet increased demands and £100,000 was tentatively allocated for this purpose. As in the case of many of other allocations in the First Report, this figure was not based on an estimate of the cost of actual requirements (as this was not available at the time) but represented the amount that the Committee considered it possible to recommend for electricity development. In paragraph 35 of the First Report the Committee also made suggestions regarding lines of possible development. There were no definite proposals and no actual scheme was worked out at the time. The requirements of Aden have since then been carefully examined and it has been recommended that the extension should take the form of a new power station with two new 5000 kilowatt generating sets The cost is estimated at £400,000 approximately.

This scheme has been prepared on the assumption that the Service Departments would draw their requirements from the Government supply, and it is understood that a satisfactory verbal assurance to that effect was given to the Governor by the Air Officer Commanding. It is understoosd that the Air Officer Commanding indicated that it was the policy of the Air Ministry to rely for all major purposes on the civil installation where it exists and only to put up where necessary standby sets for use in emergency and not in substitution for the main civil supply.

The Committee regards the provision of sufficient power to meet present demand and for possible industrial development during the interim period as important and has advised that early steps should be taken to tide over the present unsatisfactory situation pending the arrival of the new plant. The Committee is informed that Government has acquired two 250 KW sets from the Admiralty and a third 250 KW set from a local firm.

28. *Water Supply.* (Paragraph 34) Item 19. Allocation £110,000 (Previous allocation £100,000). In connection with the improvement of water Supply to Aden the Development Committee recommended in its First Report that £100,000 should be set aside from Colony Balances for the purpose of providing an

additional large diameter main from Sheikh Othman to the Isthmus with a new pumping station at the Isthmus and a new high level reservoir at the Main Pass.

No estimates of cost were prepared at the time but the Director of Public Works has since been able to examine the water development problem in greater detail and submitted three alternative schemes, the cost of which varied between £120,000 and £150,000 approximately. The following features were common to all schemes:—

(1) Five additional boreholes at Sheikh Othman and necessary pumps and housing. This would bring the maximum amount of water which it would be possible to raise to about 4,000,000 gallons per day. It would allow a margin for pumping plant to be overhauled, and bores becoming saline.

(2) Construction of a new pump well, pumping station and installation of new pumping plant etc. at Isthmus as the existing pumps are too small.

It would be proposed to instal two multi-stage centrifugal pumps each of 100,000 gallons per hour capacity, together with chlorination plant. Existing pumping plant would be sold.

(3) New pumping main from the Isthmus pump house to a new reservoir on the Main Pass.

(4) A new reservoir on the Main Pass built of masonry and reinforced concrete to a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. (It would be proposed to utilise part of the old fortifications as the outside walls of the reservoir). This would enable the water to gravitate to the highest point in Crater and also to the R.A.F. Hospital at Steamer Point.

(5) The laying of 12" diameter pipe lines from the new reservoir to Crater to link up with the existing distribution system, and to Rock House, Tawahi, to link up both with the civil and military distribution systems in that area.

Where the three schemes differed was in their distribution proposals. The first alternative was the installation of a duplicate 15" main from Sheikh Othman to Isthmus The second was the substitution of a 24" main for the present 15" main.

A third proposal was to instal a 9" pipe at present being purchased for Khormaksar and a 9" pipe to be led by gravity from Shelkh Othman to the Rubble Mound to be used for shipping. It was considered that this last proposal had the merit of flexibility and would at the same time supply all forseeable demands for the next ten years.

As the Port Trust is agreeable to erecting a jetty on the Rubble Mound the Committee recommends that the third alternative should be adopted. The estimated total cost is £120,000, of which £10,000 will be met from Renewals Fund and £110,000 will be met from loan funds.

Conclusion.

The Committee is conscious that its task is not completed and that new schemes will no doubt come up for consideration It is nevertheless satisfied that in this Report it has recommended schemes which unless some major development arises necessitating a review of the development programme as a whole, can be safely embarked upon in the knowledge that the estimates of cost are reliable and take into account present day prices of labour and materials.

Finally, the Committee wishes to pay a warm tribute to its Secretary. Mr. A. Sequeira, who has been responsible for preparing the minutes of the various meetings and whose prompt and able work has greatly assisted the Committee.

A. R. Thomas

R. P. Errington

E. Cochrane

T. Hickinbotham

W. L. Osborne

H. F. Kynaston Snell

B. J. Hartley

M. A. K. Mackawee

Muhammad Salim Ali

Abdu Ghanem

Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw

Muhammad Abdullah

S. N. Day

Salem Basodan

Ahronee Solomon

C. H. Newland

(*Note*:—Absent members viz. Messrs. R. P. Errington, H. F. Kynaston Snell and S. N. Day are substantially in agreement though have not seen actual draft.)

APPENDIX I.

A. Unassisted Schemes.

		£	£
1.	Primary Education		
	Boys' School, Tawahi (with equipment)	11,000	
	Girls' School ,,	1,000	
	Boys' School, Crater	40,000	
	Two Girls' Schools Crater	25,000	67,000
2.	Aden College		140,000
3.	Girls' College, Crater, with teacher training, part secondary and boarding		75,000
4.	Trade School		50,000
5.	School for the Blind		5,000
6.	Scholarships		5,000
7.	Health Centres		15,000
8.	Improvement of Sewerage Outfalls		10,000
9.	Roads		200,000
10.	Recreational Facilities		50,000
11.	Quarters for Expatriate Staff		50,000
12.	Quarters for local Staff		80,000
13.	Economic and Labour Survey		10,000

B. Assisted Schemes.

14.	New Hospital	400,000
15.	Civil Airport	50,000
16.	Working Class Dwellings	150,000

C. Loan Schemes.

17.	Telephone Developments	150,000
18.	Electricity	400,000
19.	Water Supply	110,000
		2,023,000

Less:

	£	£
Amount to be recovered from Colonial Development and Welfare Allocation	300,000	
Amount to be raised by Loan	660,000	960,000
Amount to be found from Surplus Balances		1,063,000

APPENDIX II.

Estimated recurrent cost of proposed Development Programme.

	Development Work.	Present Estimated Recurrent Cost.
		£
Item 1-6.	Education	45,000
7.	Health Centres	2,500
8.	Improvement of Sewerage Outfalls	500
9.	Roads	6,000
10.	Recreational Facilities	1,200
11.	Quarters for Expatriate Staff	2,500
12.	Quarters for Local Staff	3,000
13.	Economic Survey	300
14.	Hospital	26,000
15.	Civil Air Port	—
16.	Working Class Dwellings	3,000
17.	Telephone Development	—
18.	Electricity	—
19.	Water Supply	—
		90,000

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